THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 854.] TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1800. [VOLUME XV.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
NOVEMBER 19, 1800.

THOSE gentlemen who have applied for military appointments in the service of the United States, are informed, that their applications with all the recommendatory letters accompanying, were consumed by fire in the war office, on Saturday evening last. Those who continue to desire to be considered as candidates, will see the propriety of renewing their applications.

SAMUEL DEXTER,
Secretary of War.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD,

TO the highest bidder, on Friday the 12th day of the present month, at Rocketts', if fair, otherwise the first fair day thereafter, for approved notes at 60 days, if not previously disposed of by private contract, the SCHOONER

MARY,

(With her tackel and apparel) of the burthen of 89 52 95 tons, a strong well built vessel, two years and a half old, has lately been repaired, and is now ready for the reception of a cargo. Inventory may be seen on application to either of the subscribers.

HENRY S. SHORE,
THOMAS HOOPER.

Richmond, Dec. 1, 1800.

Robert Gamble,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that by the ships Fair Virginia and New-York, from London, and the Hope and Industry, from Liverpool, he is receiving

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
FALL and WINTER
GOODS;

Which will be disposed of by the PIECE or PACKAGE, on reasonable terms, for Cash, Country Produce, or, to punctual customers, on the usual credit.

Richmond, Oct. 3, 1800.

Lewis Destie,

Watch and Clock-Maker, from Geneva;

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that having recovered his health, he will be able to carry on his business to the satisfaction of his numerous customers. Watches and Clocks, and Repeating Watches, neatly repaired, and *warranted*. He has an ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of GILT KEYS & SEALS, and JEWELLERY.

Richmond, Nov. 24, 1800. 6teF.

(Postponement.)

I AM sorry to inform the public, that the SALE of the NEGROES, advertised by me to take place at the Bowling-Green, in January, is unavoidably postponed.

CARTER BEVERLEY,
(3w) *Ex'or of R. Beverley, dec.*

Culpeper county, Nov. 10, 1800.

JOHN HENRY,

HAS for sale, in the brick house next to Shocke Warehouse, 7-8ths and 4-4ths wide

IRISH LINEN,

Lately imported, by the piece or package; genuine old MADEIRA WINE in pipes, and a few chests of Hyson Skin TEA.

Richmond, Oct. 9th, 1800. tf.

Gilliat & Kirby,

Have Just Received by the late Arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
FALL AND WINTER
GOODS,

Which are now selling off, at their usual low price, for Cash or Country Produe.

September 24, 1800.

Macmurdo & Fisher,

Have for SALE, on very moderate terms,
Kendal Cottons by the bale;
Irish Linens by the box;
Ditto, by the piece, of superior quality;
Earthen Ware by the crate or hhd.
Brown Sugar by the barrel;
And a small Consignment of

German Linens
AND GLASS WARE.

Richmond, 24, Sept. 1800.

THE FOLLOWING
Valuable Property,
FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful and well known estate in the county of Montgomery, commonly called FORT LEWIS, containing about 2800 acres, a great proportion of it first and second low ground on Roanoke river: there is about 50 acres of Meadow in full perfection, and the plantation in good order and in a state of high cultivation. The purchaser may be accommodated with a large stock of fine cattle, a sufficient number of horses, the crop of corn and hay, and also with many of the Slaves. Mr. Mitchell will shew the land, who lives upon it.

A Valuable Tract of Land in the county of Fluvanna, called the SEVEN ISLANDS, or rather part of the lands so called; 'tis bounded on James river and Hardware run, on the latter there is a most valuable Mill seat; it contains about 800 acres of very valuable land, including some fine Islands.

In the same county, and in the Town of Columbia, THE TOBACCO WARE-HOUSES and all their appurtenances of the Rivanna Inspection; the ground is valuable, the Ware-houses large and well built, there may with great ease be 2000 hogsheads of Tobacco stored at one time; also FIVE other IMPROVED LOTS in the said town, all good situations for public business—Two of the lots whereon are a good Store and Lumber house, now occupied by Mr. Nathaniel W. Price—One lot by Mrs. Eliz. Price, with a good dwelling house, out houses, and garden—Another Lot occupied by John Duan, with a good house and garden—On the 5th lot there is a very convenient house for a family, not at present tenanted, as it has lately received a complete repair.

A Valuable Tract of Land, in the county of Goochland, on the branches of the Byrd Creek, containing about 1200 acres—'Tis now in possession of Solomon Williams; there is a good dwelling-house upon it; the land is of excellent quality, especially for wheat and Tobacco.

Also, a very valuable tract of LAND, in the same county upon Beaverdam creek, containing about 1500 acres, including the TAVERN and its appurtenances at Goochland courthouse. There is sufficient cleared land for a plantation suitable for the Tavern, and a very fine & extensive plantation distinct from the other. All the lands in this county and Fluvanna will be shewn by Capt. George Hollman, near Columbia.

In the county of Henrico, and within 12 miles of Richmond, the Norwich MILLS and LANDS, on Four-Mile-Creek, formerly advertised and particularly described—The Mills are now in complete order, having been newly rebuilt as to all the machinery with all the late improvements in the manufactory of Flour. The mill house and machinery, will, on inspection, be found unexceptionable. There are three pair of approved Burr Stones; one pair of excellent Stones for Indian Corn; a brick Bake house containing two large ovens, and all other houses necessary for the proprietor, and the different classes of people employed as millers, bakers and coopers; the whole land contains about 540 acres, and will be sold together or divided to suit the purchasers, independent of the houses at the mills. There is on the plantation a good dwelling house and out houses; a fine new barn; two excellent orchards. The land is of good quality, about one half of it in woods and well timbered: the mills and land will be shewn by Mr. John P. Gordon or in his absence, by the miller, Mr. Kelly.

The terms of sale, for the Norwich Mills and Lands, are, one sixth part in ready money, and the balance in five yearly payments—for all the other property one fourth ready money, the balance in three equal payments, of 12 months for one third, 18 months for another third, and two years from the sale, for the balance.

Proposals will be received for any of the property by private sale, and if any part be so disposed of, it will be notified in this gazette, but if not sold at private sale, will certainly be sold, at public auction, on the terms aforesaid, to wit: the lands of Fort Lewis, Beaverdam, and the Norwich Lands and Mills, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, on Monday the 1st day of December next, and all the other Lands and Lots, at Columbia, at Strother's Tavern, on Tuesday the 1st day of January next. Satisfactory security will be required for insuring punctual payment, this being done, an undoubted title will be made.

DAVID ROSS.

Richmond, Oct. 11, 1800. tf

For Sale, at this Office,
THE
VIRGINIA ALMANAC,
For the Year 1801.

VIRGINIA:
In the High Court of Chancery, September 12th, 1800.

Between
Alexander Love, *Plf.*
And
Joanna Finnie, James Cureton, Mary Finnie, Thos. Tabb, and James Tabb, executors of Thomas Tabb, Robert Turnbull, William Withers, Duncan Rose, surviving executor of John Banister, William Robertson, Thomas Harris, William Claiborne, and Benjamin Harrison. *Defts.*

THE defendants, Thomas Tabb and James Tabb, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the capitol in the said city.

(A copy)
Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

VIRGINIA:
In the High Court of Chancery, September 13th, 1800.

Between
John Phenix, *Plff.*
And
John Burgess, Sally Burgess, Patsy Burgess, & Polly Burgess, co-heirs of James Burgess, dec'd. *Defts.*

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

(A copy)
Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

VIRGINIA:
In the High Court of Chancery, September 13th, 1800

Between
Helen Gilmour, widow and relict of Robert Gilmour, dec'd. and John Morton Gilmour and Robert Gilmour, only children of the said Robert Gilmour, deceased, *Plffs.*
And
Bogle, Somerville and Company, and Bogle, Jamieson and Company, and James M'Gregor, John Robertson, and Cunningham Corbett, trustees of the creditors of the foresaid Companies, and Gavin Lawson, *Defts.*

THE defendants Bogle, Somerville and Co. Bogle, Jamieson and Co. and James M'Gregor, John Robertson, and Cunningham Corbett, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country; on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the capitol in the said city.

(A copy)
Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

Gilliat & Kirby

Have for Sale, a few Pipes and Hogsheads of

LONDON PARTICULAR
MADEIRA WINE,
Of the Best Quality.

Richmond, Nov. 24, 1800. 4w

LONDON PARTICULAR
Madeira Wine,
Of the very First Quality,

JUST COME TO HAND, AND FOR SALE by the PIPE, by
Pickett, Pollard & Johnston.

Richmond, Nov. 20, 1800. 4w

☞ NOTICE.

THAT whereas my Ware-House was broken open last night, and a quantity of Tobacco taken from a hogshead therein:—This is therefore to notify to those whose tobacco may be remaining in said ware house, that I do not, nor never did consider myself responsible for any tobacco there stolen, stored by me, where it appeared to be the act of thieves breaking in. The hogshead from which the tobacco is stolen, is marked M. C. (in a diamond) No. 525, 1620 nett.

J. PRYOR.

Richmond, Dec. 4, 1800.

Asher Marx,

Has just come to hand, a general assortment of

INDIA GOODS,

Consisting of

BORAM BAFTAS, Tandas, Mamoody, Alhabad Sannas, Abbad Coffas, &c. &c.—Platillas, Dowlas, Checks and Stripes, Bed Tickings, Violins, Playing Cards, and a general assortment of EUROPEAN AND WEST-INDIA GOODS, which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash, Country Produce, or the usual credit for approved Paper.

October 20th, 1800

TO BE SOLD,

Pursuant to a deed of trust, at public auction, for ready money, before the Eagle Tavern, on Tuesday the 9th day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock of that day, for the benefit of the executors of Thomas M. Randolph, dec'd.

Two Tracts of Land,

(Or so much thereof as will satisfy a debt of £521, with interest and costs)

LYING in the county of Bath, in the Warm-Spring Valley; one containing 810 acres, adjoining the lands of Nathaniel Wilkinson, Lewis Payne, and others, about 6 miles from the Hot Springs. The other tract containing 800 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Lewis and John Cowarden, about one mile from the Warm Springs. The above property was conveyed by John Oliver to Edward Winston, in order to secure the above debt due the estate of Thomas M. Randolph, dec'd.

THE TRUSTEE.

November 7, 1800. 1aw4w

Robert Johnston

Has Received by the ships New-York from London, and Industry from Liverpool, an extensive assortment of Fall and Fashionable

GOODS,

Which he will Sell on moderate terms for Cash, Country Produce, or on the usual credit;

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

ROSE and Dutch Blankets; Napt Cottons; white and colored Plains; Superfine and Coarse Cloths, Coating, Cassimeres, Swans' Downs, Muslins, Hosiery, Hats, and Children's Morocco Caps; Stationary, Quills of the first quality; Seine Twine; Boot Legs; Shoe Thread; Whips; Gold, Gilt, and Glass Pendants, Necklaces, &c.—A general assortment of Cuttlery and Ironmongery; Nails; Copper and Iron Tea Kettles, Candlesticks, &c.—Pewter; Window Glass; Seal Skin and Gilt Trunks, &c. &c.

N. B. A large wrought IRON-CHEST.

October 8th, 1800. [eptf]

Notice.

WHEREAS, since the death of my brother Thomas Banks, (who was surviving acting executor of the will of Jacob Rubsamen, late of Manchester) administration of the effects unadministered of the said Jacob Rubsamen hath been committed to me, by the worshipful court of Chesterfield county; I hereby request all persons indebted to the estate of the said Rubsamen, to make immediate payment.

The length of time which has elapsed since the death of the said Jacob, almost precludes the probability of the existence of any unknown claim against his effects, but should there be any such, it is expected it will be immediately brought forward, as I am determined to avail myself of every legal means to bring my administration to a speedy close.

Alexander Banks.

Manchester, Nov. 20, 1800. 3w

☞ NOTICE.

THAT a petition will be presented to the next Assembly, praying, that an adequate Rent may be allowed, for the storage of TOBACCO, in the public Warehouses. [1aw3w]

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, November 24.

The following letter was this day read in the House, and ordered to lie on the table:—

Treasury Department, Washington, Nov. 22d. 1800.

SIR,

I deem it proper through you to inform the House of Representatives, that I have obtained the permission of the President of the United States, to resign the office of Secretary of the Treasury, at the close of the present year.

I indulge a hope, that I may without presumption declare, that the different offices with which I have been entrusted since the establishment of this Department, have been executed according to my best skill and judgment, with a conscientious regard to the rights of the public and of individuals, and under an impressive sense of responsibility to the government—In conformity with these professions, I now freely submit the whole of my conduct to any investigation which the House of Representatives may be pleased to institute.

I cannot omit this only opportunity which may ever be afforded, of expressing the sincere sentiments of gratitude, which I now feel and shall ever cultivate for the many proofs of confidence and indulgence which I have experienced in the course of my official communications with the Legislature; at the same time I request, that if the liberty I have now taken, to invite their attention to a matter of personal concern, should be deemed in any degree unsuitable, the error may be attributed to a just and reasonable desire, that my conduct may, on proper evidence, appear to have deserved their approbation.

I have the honor to be,
With perfect esteem and deference, Sir,
Your most obt. Servt.
(Signed)
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

The Hon. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Esquire, Speaker of the house of representatives.

December 1.

The following committees have been appointed in the House of Representatives, viz.

Of Commerce and Manufactures, consisting of Messrs. Samuel Smith, Wadsworth, F. Davenport, Huger, Parker, E. Goodrich, and S. Lee.

Of Elections, consisting of Messrs. Dent, L. Williams, Edmund, Muhlenberg, Evans, Dickson and Claiborne.

Of Ways and Means, Messrs. Griswold, Powell, Bartlett, Nicholas, Imlay, Nicholson, Talliaferro, Woods and Smilie.

Of Revisal and unfinished business, consisting of Messrs. Platt, Evans and Allston.

Of Claims, consisting of Messrs. Macon, J. C. Smith, J. C. Thomas, Gregg, Holmes, and Bartlett.

The Committee of Revisal and unfinished business,

HAVE REPORTED—in part,

That they have, according to order, examined the Journal of the last session, and find that the following Bills and Reports were then depending and undetermined—to wit:

BILLS
Which originated in the House of Representatives.]

Making further provision for the relief of persons imprisoned for debts due to the United States; May 13, 1800—Postponed by the Senate until the next session.

before effectually to provide for the national defence, by eſtabliſhing an uniform militia throughout the United States—April 21, 1800, poſtponed by the Houſe, until the firſt Monday in December, 1800.

To revive and continue in force an act intituled "An act for eſtabliſhing trading houſes with the Indian Tribes," May 14, 1800—Poſtponed by the by the Senate, until the next ſeſſion.

In addition to the act, intituled "An act for granting lands to the inhabitants and ſettlers at Vincennes and the Illinois country, in the Territory north weſt of the Ohio, and for confirming them in their poſſeſſions; May 14, 1800—Poſtponed until the next ſeſſion.

For eſtabliſhing a military academy, and for better organizing the corps of artilleriſts and engineers; April 28, 1800—Poſtponed by the Houſe, until the firſt Monday in December, 1800.

To authoriſe the Secretary of the Treaſury to leaſe certain ſalt-ſprings, the property of the United States, in the Territory north-weſt of the Ohio; May 9, 1800—Poſtponed by the Houſe until the firſt Monday in December, 1800.

Regulating the grants of land appropriated for the Refugees from the Britiſh provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia; May 14, 1800—poſtponed by the Houſe, until the third Monday in November, 1800.

To provide for the ſale of certain Lots between the Great and Little Miami Rivers;—May 10, 1800—Poſtponed by the Senate until the next ſeſſion of Congreſs.

For erecting a Mauſoleum for Geo. Waſhington; May 12, 1800—Poſtponed by the Senate, until the next ſeſſion.

To provide for the more convenient and effectual adminiſtration of Juſtice in the courts of the United States; May 1ſt, 1800—committed to a committee of the whole Houſe—Not further acted on.

REPORT *of Select Committees.*

On the ſubject of Trading Houſes with the Indians; April 22, 1800—ordered to lie on the table.

The report enumerates various other bills and reports of a PRIVATE *nature, not acted upon;* and then concludes,

Your committee further report their opinion, that all petitions which were depending and undecided at the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, ought to be taken up and acted upon by the Houſe, as the ſame may be called for by any member, or upon the application of the individual claimant or petitioner.

MONDAY, Dec. 1, 1800.

The Bill for compenſating, and extending the privilege of franking to the delegate from the Territory N. W. of the Ohio, was read a third time and paſſed.

REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER, is REMOVED to the Weſt end of the Brick Houſe adjoining the Poſt-Office.

VIRGINIA:
In the High Court of Chancery, October 2d, 1800.

Between
Peter Foſter, adminiſtrator of Thomas Foſter, *Plff.*
And
Francis Smyth and Samuel Parſons, *Defts.*

THE defendant Samuel Parſons, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff, by his counſel, *It is ordered*, That the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper of the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the capitol in the ſaid city.

(A copy)
Teſte,
PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

The following is the GOVERNOR'S *Letter which accompanied various communications for the conſideration of the General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth.*

Richmond, Dec. 1ſt, 1800.

SIR,

IT has been the undeviating object and endeavor of the Executive to diſcharge the duties of the department, ſince your laſt ſeſſion, with that degree of diligence and fidelity which accountable public agents ought to obſerve.—Its attention has been beſtowed equally on thoſe duties that devolved on it by ſpecial acts and reſolutions of the Legiſlature, as on thoſe which were preſcribed by the Conſtitution, which latter being of a permanent nature are the ſame, diverſified only by the incidents which occur to every ſucceeding adminiſtration. It belongs to me to give you an account of theſe tranſactions for the information of the General Aſſembly. Such an account fully and faithfully rendered, ſubmits to its inſpection the conduct of the Executive, over which one branch is the conſtitutional inqueſt. It likewiſe ſubmits ſuch a view of the laws and meaſures of government in their operation, as may aſſiſt the Legiſlature to form a ſound judgment how far they ſeverally anſwer the ends of their inſtitution, and to apply a ſuitable remedy where they are defective: Under this impreſſion of the duty of the truſt repoſed in me, I make to you the following communication:—

The act intituled "An act to amend the penal laws of this commonwealth," was one of thoſe which claimed and received an early attention from the Executive. By the 45th ſection of that act, ſo much thereof as reſpects the improved ſyſtem of criminal juriſprudence, which it was thereby intended to introduce, was ſuſpended in its operation, until the jail or penitentiary houſe ſhould be declared by the Governor, with the advice of Council, in a ſituation to receive offenders. It was therefore the duty of the Executive to remove that ſuſpenſion as ſoon as the ſtate of the building would permit it. On an attentive examination of the law, it was ſuppoſed to be its import, that the operation of the ſyſtem ſhould not be delayed longer than until the building was advanced to a ſtage to be able to accommodate the offenders who might be ſent to it from the next ſucceeding term of the Diſtrict Courts, and of being completed in time for thoſe who might be ſentenced to a like doom, from the terms that were likely to intervene, before its completion. Due inquiry was then made as to the ſtate of the building. The ſuperintendat was called on for a report, who repreſented it to be advanced to a ſtage, which the law ſeemed to contemplate as that at which the ſuſpenſion ſhould ceaſe. On full conſideration of theſe circumſtances, by advice of Council, I deemed it my duty on the 26th day of March, to iſſue a proclamation to announce the ſame, by which the ſaid ſyſtem was carried completely into effect.

Too ſhort a period has elapſed ſince the commencemet of the law to enable us to form a correct eſtimate of the probable ſucceſs of this very humane, and as I conceive, wiſe inſtitution. The experiment which is now making in this, and ſome of our ſiſter ſtates will probably fix the opinion of the world on this important ſubject. It is therefore highly incumbent on thoſe who with it ſucceeſs to take every ſuitable precaution to make the experiment a fair one. In that reſpect every thing depends on the treatment or diſcipline of the criminals and their ſafe keeping in jail. With a view to promote the firſt object, application was made to the executives of thoſe ſtates which had preceded us in this policy, for the light of their experience; and ſuch as was received was immediately communicated to the gentlemen to whom the care of our inſtitution is intruſted. On the ſecond point I conſider it my duty to ſuggeſt a doubt, whether the building at preſent contemplated will be adequate to the object, without an external wall ſurrounding the whole edifice: The wall of the jail is not thick, it is much weakened by the great number of windows which were neceſſary to give light to the cells, and a brick wall may not always prove impregnable to thoſe attacks which may be made on it by the priſoners, ſhould they by overſight of their keeper, or other caſualty, retain poſſeſſion of the inſtruments ordinarily uſed in the trades to which they may be deſtined. On the preſent plan the priſoners may alſo be aided from without. Approach being admitted to the wall of the jail, their friends or accomplices in former crimes, may convey to them through the windows whatever inſtruments they pleaſe. A permanent guard is the only alternative, which it is obvious, when we take into view the ſeveral points to be guarded, muſt be a ſtrong one. Every window ſhould be watched, and this muſt be either by a chain of centinels placed at ſhort diſtances from each other around the jail, or by patrols to be kept always in motion. It is therefore ſubmitted reſpectfully to the conſideration of the General Aſſembly, whether it would not be moſt expedient, equally with a view to œconomy and the ſafe keeping of the priſoners, to cauſe an external wall to be erected of brick or ſtone, or an iron railing on ſuch foundation, of proper elevation at a ſuitable diſtance from the building. Under the exiſting law the executive does not think itſelf authoriſed to enter into ſuch an engagement. It is proper however to obſerve that in conſequence of the eſcape of one of the priſoners, it was deemed neceſſary, as a temporary proviſion, to cauſe a wall or incloſure of plank to be erected co-extenſive with the ſpace in which the criminals are confined. Should this plan be adopted, the early ſanction of the Legiſlature is deſirable, ſince proviſion by contract or otherwiſe ought to be now made for carrying the ſame into effect, in the courſe of the next ſpring. There is one other defect in the law above mentioned, to which I think proper to call the attention of the General Aſſembly. No proviſion is made for the charges attending the removal of the criminals from the diſtricts in which they are condemned to the penitentiary houſe, for medical aid, or for their ſupport there. Thoſe which have hitherto occurred were defrayed from the contingent fund. They are however a more proper object of legiſlative regulation.

The diſtribution of the arms under an act of the laſt ſeſſion was alſo a ſubject which engaged much of the time and labor of the Executive. By that act the Executive were authoriſed to diſtribute among the ſeveral regiments of militia, according to their ſtrength, two-thirds of all the arms and accoutrements belonging to the State, after cauſing them to be ſtamped in the mode therein preſcribed, comprizing as well thoſe on hand, as thoſe that might be procured under exiſting appropriations. In carrying this law into effect the Executive conſidered it it's duty, to take into view in the firſt apportionment, equally the arms that were contracted for as thoſe on hand, and to make the reſervation, out of the latter. Had regard been ſhewn to thoſe on hand only, the number for diſtribution or reſervation, was too inconſiderable to become an object in either view. The Executive was further prompted to this arrangement by the conſideration that the arms at the Point of Fork, which it was propoſed to reſerve, were already depoſited in the only place of tolerable ſecurity in the commonwealth, were many of them of the beſt quality, of the ſame Caliber, and amounted to about the proportion it was proper to reſerve.—Accordingly an apportionment was made among the ſeveral regiments of about eight thouſand ſtand, four thouſand of which were on hand, and other four thouſand daily expected, and an order given for their being ſtamped, in expectation that by the time theſe were finiſhed the others would arrive. Theſe latter did not arrive till lately, and being only of the quality of the former, and like them much inferior to thoſe ſtipulated by the contract, were not accepted in diſcharge of it. They are, however, in Richmond, and as the Executive are diſpoſed to purchaſe them at their real value, it is probable they may become the property of the State. Should this be the caſe, care will be taken that they be ſtamped and diſtributed as ſoon as it ſhall be practicable.—The firſt mentioned four thouſand, were ſtamped and their diſtribution had commenced, at the preciſe time when a domeſtic occurrence admoniſhed us to ſuſpend the order. Of theſe, a part were neceſſarily committed, under the preſſure of the emergency to the militia of this city and neighborhood, from whom the whole were not till lately recovered. As ſoon as they were recovered the diſtribution was reſumed and is now in a train of execution. Five thouſand other ſtand of arms are contracted for, of which four thouſand are to be ſupplied from Philadelphia, and one thouſand from the county of Culpeper in this commonwealth. By the contract for four thouſand, a number not exceeding two hundred, nor leſs than fifty, are to be delivered weekly, of which, a part of the arms of the beſt quality are already received. The remaining thouſand it is underſtood are finiſhed and ready to be delivered. Theſe five thouſand ſtand will alſo be diſtributed as ſoon they are received.

By an act which paſſed in 1798, the Governor was authoriſed with the advice of Council to cede to the United States the marine hoſpital at Norfolk, with its lots and appurtenances, on receiving ſatisfactory proof that the balance due from the commiſſioners to the contractor was actually paid. In the courſe of the laſt ſummer that balance was aſcertained in a report from the commiſſioners who, from a regard to the circumſtances of the claimants, preſſed me to make the ceſſion to enable them to recover the amount of their claim. I immediately communicated to the Preſident of the United States the purport of the ſaid act, aſſuring him of my readineſs to cede the hoſpital to the ſaid States, on the conditions therein ſpecified, if he choſe to accept it. By the Preſident's anſwer and other circumſtances that have ſince occurred, there is cauſe to believe, that this tranſaction will be ſoon cloſed according to the wiſhes of the General Aſſembly.

By an act of the laſt ſeſſion, it was alſo made the duty of the Governor to convey to the United States a certain tract of land the property of the commonwealth called Gosport, as ſoon as he ſhould be ſatisfied the government of the United States was willing to pay the amount, at which the ſaid tract ſhould be valued, by agents to be appointed by each party. I cauſed a copy of that law to be tranſmitted to the Executive of the United States, and declared my readineſs to carry the ſame into effect, on the conditions therein contained whenever a like diſpoſition ſhould be manifeſted on its part. Commiſſioners were appointed to make the ſaid valuation, who performed that duty, and I ſhall haſten to cede the ſaid tract, as ſoon as I am duly notified, that the preſident has approved the valuation, and is willing to accept the ceſſion.

On the 4th day of February I tranſmitted to the Governor of Tenneſſee a copy of the reſolution of the 10th of January laſt, which propoſes to ſettle the boundary line between the two States, in a mode and on principles which it is preſumed that State will readily accede to: I have ſince forwarded to the Governor of Kentucky the act of the laſt ſeſſion, which confirms the boundary line between this commonwealth and that State, as aſcertained and eſtabliſhed by commiſſioners who were appointed by both States. I ſhall not fail to communicate to the General Aſſembly the anſwers which may be received from the Executives of thoſe States.

Sometime in April laſt I was adviſed by a reſpectable citizen of Norfolk, that a magiſtrate of that Borough had received from the captain of the Conſtellation, a frigate of the United States, a perſon ſaid to be one of the mutineers on board his Britannic majeſty's ſhip the Hermione; that he committed the perſon to jail, with an order to the jailor to ſurrender him to the Britiſh conſul, on his application; that he was ſurrendered accordingly to the ſaid conſul, who ſent him to a Britiſh iſland where he was executed. A conduct ſo extraordinary as that alledged, could not otherwiſe than excite the aſtoniſhment of the executive. Every man within the juriſdiction of a ſtate, is under certain exceptions, amenable to its laws and entitled to its protection. If he commit an offence againſt the ſovereignty, or other rights of the United States, he is amenable to their government and laws for the infraction.—But the act which was denounced did not appear to proceed from, or be ſanctioned by the authority of that government. To deſignate a man within the juriſdiction of a ſtate, as one not entitled to its protection, or that of the United States, to diveſt him of ſuch protection, and ſurrender him to a foreign power, to be ſent abroad, tried, condemned, and executed, by the ſentence of a foreign tribunal, are important acts of ſovereignty, in which the character and agency of the chief public functionaries ſhould be ſeen, and for which they are highly reſponſible. But nothing of that kind appeared in the preſent inſtance. No reſpectful, though ſtrict analyſis, by the competent authority, of the reſpective claims to juriſdiction, between the ſtate and the United States, with reſpect to the fugitive, who ſought an aſylum here; no circumſpect examination of treaties between the United States and a foreign power, which ought to precede an act derogating in ſome reſpects from the national ſovereignty, were heard of. The magiſtrate who acted was not even an officer of the federal government, but of this ſtate, in which light, he was in a peculiar degree reſponſible to its authority. The act was ſtated to be ſummary and peremptory, and ſtrictly that of the magiſtrate himſelf. As however this communication compromitted the character of a conſul of a foreign power, and an officer of the United States, as well as that of a magiſtrate of this commonwealth, the executive was careful to obſerve in the part it took, the utmoſt deference to the rights of thoſe who were to be affected by it. The information was given in writing by a reſpectable citizen, but yet that did not ſeem to be an evidence ſufficiently formal and authentic, to juſtify a prompt proceeding under it.

It was deemed more conſiſtent with the principles of juſtice, and becoming the character of a free ſtate, to cauſe the verity of theſe charges to be aſcertained by affidavit, with due notice to the parties before any ſtep was taken. And as the Attorney General was neceſſarily engaged in public buſineſs in one of the ſuperior courts at the time, that truſt was committed to George Hay, a citizen of merit and talents, by whom it was executed, with that degree of judgment and propriety its delicacy and importance required. I am ſorry to add that the reſult of the enquiry, did not diminiſh the preſumption that the charges alledged were true. It was deemed of ſufficient force to impoſe on the executive an obligation, to refer the ſubject to the attorney general with a requeſt that he would take ſuch meaſures in reference to the tranſaction as in his judgment might be ſuitable.—I ſubmit a copy of all the papers neceſſary to give a full view of this intereſting occurrence to the general aſſembly; with whoſe wiſdom it will remain to determine, whether any further proviſion ought to be made by law for ſimilar offences in future.

Some time in July laſt, the attention of the Executive was called with peculiar ſolicitude and ſympathy to the ſituation of Norfolk, which was ſaid to be unhappily viſited by a contagious diſeaſe. On undeniable evidence, that ſuch was the caſe, I deemed it my duty, by the advice of counſel, to iſſue a proclamation, impoſing quarantine on all veſſels ſailing from that port, to the other ports of the commonwealth. On ſubſequent information of a like diſeaſe exiſting at Baltimore, I extended by like advice, the ſame reſtraint to all veſſels from that port alſo: as that reſtraint was impoſed with reluctance, you will readily conceive it was removed as ſoon as there ceaſed to be cauſe for its continuance. Happily that period arrived in November laſt, when on ſatisfactory information, that the health of thoſe cities was reſtored, the ſaid proclamation was revoked. The ordinary intercourſe between them and the ſeveral ports of this commonwealth immediately revived, and I add with pleaſure, that experience has juſtified the act which permitted it.

The act to amend an act, entituled "An act for appointing electors to chooſe a preſident and vice-preſident of the United States," impoſed certain duties on the executive, which it was ſcrupulous to diſcharge with that degree of attention, the high importance of the truſt required.—Commiſſions for holding elections in the ſeveral counties of the common wealth were appointed, and commiſſions forwarded to them, under ſpecial precaution for their ſafe delivery in due time. In almoſt every inſtance, this proof of the public confidence was accepted with alacrity, by the patriotic citizens in whom it was repoſed. The elections were held according to law, and returns have ſince been made, which enabled the executive to announce the the perſons who were choſen. The cheerfulneſs with which this law was received and executed, are ſtrong indications that it was highly acceptable to the people, and the character of the votes given by the great body of electors, in favor of the enlightened citizens, who are choſen, is concluſive proof of their devotion to the free elective ſyſtem of government, which happily exiſts among us. A ſyſtem which may emphatically be called the off-ſpring of our revolution, and which if it did not abſolutely take its origin, has certainly received its higheſt improvement in theſe States. You will receive herewith, a return of the perſons who are appointed electors. The documents on which it is founded, are depoſited in the council chamber.

As ſoon as the requiſite number of copies of the report of the ſelect committee of the laſt ſeſſion, on the anſwers of ſeveral of the ſtates to the reſolutions of the general aſſembly, which paſſed at the preceding ſeſſion, relative to the alien and ſedition laws of the United States, and the inſtructions to the ſenators of this ſtate, in the congreſs of the United States, were printed, the executive haſtened to diſtribute them among the ſeveral counties of the commonwealth, in compliance with the reſolution of the 20th of January laſt. It is believed that no public documents illuſtrative of public tranſactions, however intereſting, were ever more generally read or thoroughly approved, than theſe were; nor can it be doubted that the light which they communicated on the very important ſubject to which they referred, tended to increaſe in a high degree, the confidence of the good people of this commonwealth, in the wiſdom and rectitude of the policy which governed the general aſſembly. In connection with that ſubject it is proper to add, that ſince your laſt ſeſſion, the ſedition law, one of the acts complained of, has been carried into effect in this commonwealth, by the deciſion of a federal court. I notice it in this event, not with a view of cenſuring, or even criticiſing it. The tranſaction has gone to the world, and the impartial, will judge of it as it deſerves. I notice it for the purpoſe of remarking, that the deciſion was executed with the ſame order and tranquil miſſion on the part of the people, as could have been ſhewn by them on a ſimilar occaſion, to any the moſt neceſſary, conſtitutional, and popular acts of the government. The conſtituted authorities and the good people of this commonwealth, are attached to the union, and cherish it with their fondeſt wiſhes. The coloniſation of their anceſtors in this weſtern world, was generally from the ſame country, at the ſame time, and produced by the ſame cauſe; they alike groaned under an oppreſſion which repreſſed their growth and checked their proſperity;—they fought and bled in the ſame battles, in defence of the ſame rights, and have ſince experienced, with unexampled harmony and unanimity, a variety of intereſting occurrences which admoniſh them, they ſtill are and ought to remain forever united. The general aſſembly, and the good people of this commonwealth, have acquitted themſelves to their own conſciences, and to their brethren in America, in ſupport of a cauſe, which they deem a national one, by the ſtand they made, and the ſentiments they expreſſed of thoſe acts of the general government; but they have looked for a change in that reſpect, to a change in the public opinion which ought to be free, not to meaſures of violence, diſcord and diſunion, which they abhor.

It is my duty to inform you, that the office of attorney general, becoming vacant in the receſs of the general aſſembly, by the death of the late deſerving citizen Robert Brooke, it was thought proper to ſupply the vacancy by an appointment which requires the approbation of the legiſlature. By the advice of council, I conferred that office on Philip Norborne Nicholas, a citizen of merit and talents, who is thought very deſerving of it. There are ſome other important ſubjects which claim the deliberate attention of the general aſſembly, during its preſent ſeſſion, particularly that of the late conſpiracy of the ſlaves. I ſhall haſten to communicate theſe, being very deſirous to promote by all the means in my power the diſpatch of public buſineſs.

I have the honor to be,
With great reſpect,
Your moſt obedient &
Very humble ſervant,
JAMES MONROE.

VIRGINIA:
In the High Court of Chancery, September 20th, 1800.

Between
Thomas R. Rootes, *Plff.*
And
Samuel Giſt, John Anderſon, and William Fowke, executors of William Anderſon, dec'd. *executors of Samuel Temple, dec'd. and Peter Lyons,* *Defts.*

THE defendants Samuel Giſt, John Anderſon, and William Fowke, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff, by his counſel, *It is ordered*, That the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome news-paper of the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the capitol in the ſaid city.

(A copy)
Teſte,
PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

DOMESTIC.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.

GREAT-BRITAIN and DENMARK.

In the differences which has taken place between England and Denmark, Mr. Merry, charge des affairs of his Britannic majesty, addressed a note to the Danish minister, in which, after a detailed account of the detention of the Danish frigate Hausersen, captain Van Dockum, for resisting the search of his convoy, he says,

"The right of visiting and examining merchants ships in open sea of whatever nation they may be, and whatever may be their cargoes and destination, is considered by the British government as the incontestible right of *every nation at war*—a right founded on the law of nations, and which has been generally admitted and recognized. It follows, therefore, that the resistance of a commander of a ship of war, offered by a power at amity, must necessarily be considered as an act of hostility, and such as the king persuades himself cannot be enjoined to the commanders of the ships of war of his Danish Majesty in their instructions. His Britannic majesty therefore entertains no doubt that his Danish majesty will have felt much displeasure at hearing of this violent and insupportable conduct on the part of an officer in his service; and the king is persuaded of the alacrity with which his Danish majesty will afford him that formal disavowal and that apology which he has so good a right to expect in such a case, together with a reparation proportioned to the nature of the offence committed.

"I am specially commissioned, sir, to demand of you this disavowal, apology, and reparation. The confidence which I must feel in the known justice of his Danish majesty, leads me to hope that this simple and amicable representation will be sufficient to obtain it with that dispatch which so important a case requires; but I must not at the same time conceal from you, that great and sincere as is the desire of the king my master, to maintain and cultivate the most strict harmony and friendship with the court of Denmark, nothing shall induce him to depart from this just demand.

(Signed) ANTH. MERRY."

November 25.

The federal list in Rhode-Island is composed of the names of George Champlin, Edward Manton, Oliver Davis, and William Greene; and the best accounts from the state assure us of their election. We have information from 13 of the 30 towns in that government; and find a majority of 400 votes for the above candidates, in about 1800.

The legislature of New-Hampshire met at Concord, last Wednesday. The choice of electors is assigned for the 26th inst. (tomorrow.)

A very respectable gentleman recently from New York, has informed us, that it was currently reported there, that four of the electors of that state would vote for president Adams; and that the report appeared to obtain credit with the republicans, and to alarm the jacobins.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 27.

The following curious letter appears in the Moniteur, of the 9th of September. It was written by Menou prior to those we have already published on the death of Kleber, and we believe has never appeared in this country.

J. Menou, General of Division, to Citizen Buonaparte, First Consul of the Republic.

Rosetta, 28th Ventose—Feb. 17.

CITIZEN CONSUL,

The English do not adhere to the capitulation. The following is the present state of things.

Lord Keith has taken the command of the English station in the Mediterranean. He has signified to Sir Sidney Smith that he will not observe the articles of the capitulation, and that if any capitulation were permitted, it should be one by which the French were made prisoners of war, leaving behind them their cannon, their muskets, and generally every thing they brought with them. Sir Sidney Smith has communicated this notice to the General in Chief, informing him that he was exceedingly sorry his powers were withdrawn from him. For my part, I believe that Mr. Smith was half in the secret, and that the English know no other than the *faces punica*.

Events conspire, however, to prevent us from abandoning this excellent settlement. Citizen Consul, I can assure you, that it is infinitely more valuable than we believed it to be.

From information collected with great care, it is proved that the beys expended here more than 60 millions. Mourad and Ibrahim bey alone expended annually 20 millions. There were 22 other beys, 250 cachefs and 8,000 Mamelukes, without reckoning some foot troops.

The first purchase and equipment of each Mameluke costs 1000 Spanish piastres and his annual maintenance amounted to between 1500 and 2000 francs.

When they married, a house, slaves, and all their furniture was given them. You may judge from this what the Cachefs must have received who were proprietors of several villages, and also what the other 22 beys must have expended.

It is proved that the Copts have deceived us in the most shocking manner, they have always divided the revenue of Egypt into three portions. One third they gave to the French, one third they retained to themselves, and the other third they transmitted to the fugitive beys, cachefs, mamelukes, &c. I have this information from the best source.

It is true that the customs which raised 15 millions before the war, may now reckon for nothing; but there was a revenue of 45 millions, of which we never received more than 20. On this revenue all the depredations of our administrators have fallen; for your love of truth, citizen consul, and you must be told that our administration here is detestable. Avarice generally prevails, and all principles of honor and morality are forgotten. Time was necessary to cure this evil; but circumstances have placed you more advantageously for our happiness.

It is certain, then, that the Colony of Egypt is a most excellent acquisition for France, that all the expence of its administration, and retaining it need cost nothing to the Republic, since that country has a territorial revenue more than sufficient to cover every expence, and all the produce of its commerce would be a net profit to France, but should we abandon it, the English would take possession of it, and entirely destroy our commerce in the Levant.

In consequence of the conduct of the English, the general in chief has assumed a warlike attitude. The grand Vizier's army is most wretched, 6000 French would put it to the rout, and we have more than triple that number to oppose to it. I am only afraid lest the English discover their error, and become sensible of the immense advantage which the evacuation of Egypt would procure to them. In that case what will the general in chief do?

Gen. Galbaud has arrived at Damietta, which was previously in the possession of the Turks. He was taken there and conducted to Belbeys to the Grand Vizier, who received him well. In the audience the French General testified to the Vizier his astonishment at the coalition of the Porte with Russia. The Vizier observed, that about two months after the invasion of Egypt, the English and the Russians proposed to the Grand Seignior to enter into the coalition. He replied, that he had no ground for declaring war against France; that it was true Egypt was invaded, but he required two months to send to France to enquire into the motives which had induced the French to take possession of Egypt. The Ministers of England and Russia then declared, that they would only allow him 24 hours to decide on war against France, or war against the Russians and the English: then said the Grand Vizier, the Porte was obliged to yield. The Russians had considerable forces in the Black Sea, and there was nothing to oppose them at Constantinople. It was, therefore necessary to declare war against France.

I have this important anecdote from General Galbaud himself, who was sent by the Grand Vizier to Damietta, proceeded thence by land to Rosetta, and set out the day before yesterday for Cairo.

ABDALLAH J. MENOU.

November 29.

It is with pleasure we announce the arrival of the United States frigate Essex, captain Preble from Batavia. She had not got up last evening when this paper went to press. The news of her being below was brought up last evening by the pilot-boat Ulysses.

It was mentioned in our paper of Monday, the Admiral Duncan had arrived here from Hudson. We were misinformed—she is expected in a day or two.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.

We understand that the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania on Saturday last acceded to the proposition of the Senate, for the appointment of fifteen Electors of a President and Vice President seven to be chosen by the Senate and eight by the House of Representatives. The object of the Democrats in closing with the Senate's proposition, appears to be the total exclusion of Gen. Pinckney, and in order to obtain this point they mean to throw the eight Democratic votes into the scale of Adams and Jefferson. These, with the seven, given by the Federalists, for *Adams and Pinckney*, will give Mr. Adams the fifteen votes of Pennsylvania. But notwithstanding this hostile movement against Gen. Pinckney, if the Federal Electors, act honestly, and vote unanimously for him on the same ticket with Mr. Adams, he will inevitably be Vice President. *(G. U. States.)*

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, December 3.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE *SINKING FUND*,

Respectfully report to Congress as follows,

That the measures which have been authorized by the Board, subsequent to their report of the 11th of December, 1799, so far as the same have been compleated, are fully detailed in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to this Board, dated the twenty seventh of November, 1800; and in the proceedings of the officers of the treasury, therein referred to, which are herewith transmitted and prayed to be received as part of this report.

JOHN E HOWARD,
President of the Senate, pro. tem.

November 24th, 1800.

The Secretary of the Treasury respectfully reports to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund,

That no purchases of the Debt of the United States have been made since the date of the last report to Congress of the 11th day of December, 1799; and that the sums of the Capital Stock heretofore purchased and transferred, prior to the present year, in trust for the United States, the interest whereon is appropriated by law towards the reduction of the public debt amount to four millions, seven hundred and four thousand, two hundred and nineteen dollars and sixty cents, as will more particularly appear from documents here to annexed, marked A.

That the following sums have been applied towards the discharge of the principal debt of the United States since the date of the last report to Congress of the 11th of December, 1799.

1st. To the 5th instalment of the six per cents. Stock, bearing a present interest, which pursuant to the act, entitled "An act, making further provision for the support of public credit and for the redemption of the public debt," passed on the 3d day of March, 1795, and the act in addition thereto passed on the 28th day of April, 1796, became payable on the first day of January, 1800, the sum of	716,894 36
2d. To the payment of the eighth instalment of the subscription loan for Bank Stock, due on the last day of December, 1799,	200,000
3d. To the payment of the third instalment of a loan of one million of Guilders obtained in Holland, and which fell due the present year, pursuant to a contract dated first of June, 1787, estimated at forty cents per Guilder,	80,000
4th. To the payment of the second instalment of a loan of one million of Guilders obtained in Holland, and which fell due in the present year, pursuant to a contract, dated the 13th of March, 1788, estimated at forty cents per Guilder,	80,000
5th. To the payment of the first instalment of a loan of three millions of Guilders, obtained in Holland, and which fell due in the present year pursuant to a contract dated first of January, 1790, estimated at forty cents per Guilder,	240,000
Amounting in the whole to Dolls.	1,316,894 36

The payments before enumerated have been made out of the following funds:

1st. The interest fund, or the sums which accrued upon the stock purchased and transferred to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in trust for the United States, as particularly stated in the document hereto annexed, marked B.	522,323 11
2d. The fund arising from the payment of debts which originated prior to the present constitution of the United States as particularly stated in the document marked C.	2,948 39
3d. The fund arising from dividends on the capital stock belonging to the United States, in the bank of the U. States, from the first of July, 1798, to 30th of June, 1799, after deducting the interest on the subscription loan for the same period, as particularly stated in the document hereto annexed, marked D.	29,040
4th. The proceeds of the duties on goods, wares and merchandize, imported; on the tonnage of ships or vessels, and on spirits distilled within the United States, and stills, appropriated by the 8th section of the act of March 3d, 1795, intituled, "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," being for the period and in the reference to the objects mentioned in this report,	762,587 85
Dolls.	1,316,894 36

Making in the whole an equal amount to the reimbursements beforementioned.

There remained in the hands of the treasurer of the United States, as agent of the Board of Commissioners, on the twenty fifth day of the present month, one hundred and sixty nine thousand and eighty seven dollars and four cents, which with the growing produce of other appropriated funds, will be sufficient for the reimburfement, at the close of the present year, of the sixth instalment of the six per cent. stock, bearing a present interest, and the ninth instalment of the subscription loan for stock of the bank of the United States; which reimbursements are required to be made by the 11th section of the act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1795, herein beforementioned.

All which is most respectfully submitted by

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

Document A. is an enumeration of the different descriptions of stock redeemed, viz. 1,841,607 dols. 09 cents of 6 per Cent—614,836 dols. 47 cents of 3 per Cent—966,376 dols. 04 cents Deferred—1,280,300 of 5 per cent—1400 dols. of 5½ per cent.

It also contains a specification of the various sources of Revenue, which make up the total sum redeemed. *Documents* B. C. & D. are not given, as the contents of each are exhibited in the preceding report with sufficient detail to satisfy the mind of the reader.

TO BE SOLD,

On Thursday the 19th inst. at the late dwelling house of JOHN PUGH, *dec'd. in Henrico county, near Wilton, by the Administrator, all the*

PERSONAL ESTATE,

OF SAID JOHN PUGH;

CONSISTING of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, 7 head of Horses, among them some likely colts, 25 head of Cattle, including two yoke of Oxen, 6 head of Sheep, and about 50 head of hogs; also about 100 barrels of Corn, some Wheat, Oats, and Fodder. The above will be sold to the highest bidder, on 6 months credit for all sums of £5 and upwards, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, ready money will be required for all sums under.

TO BE SOLD,

For Ready Money,

By Virtue of a Deed of Trust from DAVID ROSS, Esq. *all that well known and valuable Estate, in the county of Montgomery, called*

FORT-LEWIS,

CONTAINING about 2,800 acres.—Also, a highly valuable plantation and estate, at Goochland courthouse, including the courthouse, tavern and buildings, said to contain about 1500 acres.

The many advantages of these two desirable tracts are so well known as to render a description of them unnecessary.

They will positively be sold, at the Eagle tavern, on Monday the 13th of January, 1801.

WILLIAM HAY,
DUNCAN ROSE,
JOHN WICKHAM. } *Comm'rs.*

Richmond, Dec. 8, 1800. [tdf]

To be SOLD, to the highest bidder, on Monday the 29th of December next, on the premises,

200 Acres of Land,

belonging to the estate of Joseph Hoomes, deceased, lying in the county of King-William, and adjoining the lands of Mr. Berkeley. The above land is well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, and Tobacco. Six months credit will be given, and bond with sufficient security will be required, by

JOHN HOOMES, Ex'or.

Bowling-Green, Nov. 28, 1800.

15 dollars reward,

And all expenses paid, for apprehending my Negro man,

POMPEY,

who ran off about the first of August last. He was raised by Mrs. Ann Dugate, Powhatan, who sold him to Wade Mosby, where he has a wife—he is about 36 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, very black and thin vitaged. As he was bred a water-man, I suppose he is working as a free man in some boat on James river. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me at this place, or secure him in jail so that I get him again.

JOHN KELSO.

Jamestown, (P. Edward county, December 5, 1800. } tf

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1800.

IMPORTANT.

Arrived on Friday evening last at Norfolk, the Portsmouth ship of War, direct from France, on board of which is Governor DAVIE, one of the Ambassadors, with the TREATY of AMITY and COMMERCE entered into by them with the French Republic.

On Saturday last, the Legislature of this State re-elected JAMES MONROE, Esq. Governor of this Commonwealth, by a large majority.

The British Packet Mary, has been seized at New York, for smuggling nineteen pieces of broad cloth. *U. S. Gaz.*

Departed this life, yesterday morning, Mrs. LUCY, HOPKINS, spouse of JOHN HOPKINS, Esq. of this city.

SALES AT AUCTION.

WILL, POSITIVELY, BE EXPOSED TO SALE, *by the Subscribers, at the Eagle Tavern, on Friday the 16th day of January, 1801, at 10 o'clock, A. M. if not previously disposed of, in which case due notice will be given, the following*

VALUABLE

Tracts of Land,

—VIZ:—

2090 acres in Nelson county, state of Kentucky, on the waters of Rolling Fork, a branch of Salt river, with a general warranty from Matthew Walton, who located and surveyed the same. The deed for this tract is dated in 1790, and cost £500.

4535 acres, patented in the name of John Banks, with a general warranty of 3s per acre from Mr. Banks—lying in Greenbrier county, on Meadow river, opposite the mouth of Sinks, and joining the lands of Samuel Price, William M'Clung, Samuel M'Clung and William Renix. This land was surveyed in 1787, and is rated at 40 cents per acre in the auditor's books.

1280 acres in Montgomery county, on the waters of Piercy river & Paint creek, —surveyed in 1784, for Samuel M'Craw, and patented in the name of George F. Stras.

780 acres in Montgomery county, on Walker's creek, in the Chesnut Forest, containing an Iron pond and Iron Banks, and surveyed in 1784.

580 acres in Montgomery county, surveyed in 1784.

230 acres in Botetourt county, surveyed in 1784.

1225 acres in Botetourt county, being a moiety of 2450 acres, surveyed for Geo. F. Stras and John Le Mayeur, the latter of whom will warrant the title.

775 acres in Botetourt county, being a moiety of 1550 acres, surveyed and warranted as before.

500 acres in Botetourt county, being a moiety of 1000 acres, surveyed and warranted as before.

250 acres in Botetourt county, being a moiety of 500 acres, surveyed and warranted as before.

12245 Acres.

ALSO,

SUNDRY LOTS,

In the Town of Chester, Chesterfield county, viz:

N°. 58, N°. 59, and K. purchased by Robert Boyd from Edward Lovely; and N°. 53, N°. 55, A. & L. purchased by the said Robert Boyd of Charles Turnbull, and both recorded in Chesterfield court.

Terms of sale will be, one fourth cash, one fourth in six months, one fourth in nine months, and the remaining fourth in twelve months, for which bonds with approved security will be required.

PROSSER & MONCURE, V. M.

Richmond, Dec. 5, 1800. ep tof.

On Thursday the 22d of December, will be sold, for Cash, on the plantation at Mr. Morris's, in Goochland, about fifteen

NEGROES,

Agreeably to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, by the

COMMISSIONERS.

December 2d, 1800. 4p

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of *William Waller*, late of York county, deceased, are requested to present them to the subscriber (who in behalf of the administratrix of that estate) will finally settle and close the administration account by the 1st day of February next.

t 1st Feb GEO. NICOLSON.

Richmond, Dec. 1, 1800.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Hanover county, the 26th of November last, a negro man as a runaway, by the name of GABRIEL, who says he belongs to David Frater, of North Carolina, in Bath county, Durrum's creek. The owner is requested to come, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law. P. THILMAN, Jailor.

December 1st, 1800. (3m)

101

Treasury Department,

Washington, September 1st, 1800.

Public Notice is hereby Given,

In pursuance of an Act of Congress, passed on the 23d day of April, one thousand eight hundred, entitled, "An Act to establish a General Stamp Office."

I.

THAT a General Stamp Office is now established at the seat of Government, in the city of Washington, from whence there will issue, from and after the date hereof, (upon the application of the Supervisors of the Revenue, under whose management the collection of the stamp duties is placed) any quantities of paper, parchment and vellum, marked or stamped, and duly counter-stamped, with the following rates of duty which are demandable by law:

For every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following, to wit.

	Dols. C. M.
ANY certificate of naturalization	5
Any licence to practice, or certificate of the admission, enrollment or registry of any counsellor, solicitor, advocate, attorney, or proctor, in any court of the United States	10
Provided, that a certificate in any one of the courts of the United States, for any one of the said offices, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.	
Any grant or letters patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services)	4
Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services)	2
Any charter-party, bottomry or respondentia bond	1
Any receipt or discharge for or on account of any legacy left by any will or other testimentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate, divided by force of any statute of distributions other than to the wife, children or grand children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of fifty dollars, and shall not exceed the value of one hundred dollars	25
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of one hundred dollars, and shall not exceed five hundred dollars	50
And for every further sum of five hundred dollars, the additional sum of	1
Any policy of insurance or instrument in nature thereof, when the sum for which insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars	25
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars	1
Any exemplification of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any court, other than such as it may be the duty of the clerk of such court to furnish for the use of the United States, or some particular state	50
Any bond, bill, single or penal, inland bill of exchange, promissory note, or other note (other than any recognizance, bail, bond or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their use respectively; and any bonds required in any case by the laws of the United States, or of any state, upon legal process, or in any judicial proceeding, or for the faithful performance of any trust or duty)	
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars	10
If above one hundred and not exceeding five hundred dollars	25
If above five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars	50
And if above one thousand dollars	75
Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid, viz.	
If above twenty and not exceeding one hundred dollars	4
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars	10
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars	20
above one thousand dollars	30
If any foreign bill of exchange, draft or order for the payment of money in any foreign country	20
The said duty being chargeable upon each and every bill of exchange, without respect to the number contained in each set.	
Any note or bill of lading or writing or receipt in nature thereof, for goods or merchandize to be exported:	
If from one district to another district of the United States not being in the same state	4
If from the United States to any foreign port or place	10
The said duty being chargeable upon each and every bill of lading without respect to the number contained to each set.	
Any notes issued by the banks now established or that may hereafter be established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said banks as shall agree to an annual composition of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such banks to their stockholders respectively, according to the following scale:	
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars for each dollar	6
On all notes above fifty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars	50
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars	1
On all notes above five hundred dollars	2
Any protest or other notarial act	25
Any letter of attorney, except for an individual petition, or to obtain or sell warrants for land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war	25
Any inventory or catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects made in any case requiren by law (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer)	50
Any certificate of a share in any insurance company, of a share in the bank of the United States, or of any state or other bank:	
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars	10
If above one hundred dollars	25
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten cents for one hundred dollars.	

II.

That the power of the Supervisors of the Revenue to mark or stamp any vellum, parchment or paper chargeable with duty, will cease and determine from and after six months from the date hereof, to wit, on the last day of February 1801.

III.

That, if any persons shall, after the last day of February 1801, have in their custody or possession, any vellum, parchment or paper, marked or stamped by the Supervisors of the Revenue, upon which any matter or thing charged with duty, shall not have been written or printed, they may at any time *within the space of sixty days after the said last day of February* 1801, bring or send such vellum, parchment and paper, unto some office of inspection, and in lieu thereof, receive a like quantity or value of vellum, parchment and paper, duly stamped in pursuance of the act herein before recited. And in case any person shall neglect or refuse, within the time aforesaid, to bring or cause to be brought unto some officer of inspection, any such vellum, parchment or paper, it is hereby declared, that the same will thereafter be of no other effect or use, than if it had never been marked or stamped, and that all matters and things which may after that time be written or printed upon any vellum, parchment or paper, authorized to be exchanged in manner aforesaid, will be of no other effect, than if they had been written or printed on paper, parchment or vellum, not marked or stamped.

IV.

And for the convenience of those persons who may be included to have their own vellum, parchment and paper stamped or marked, it is hereby declared, that when any person shall deposit any vellum, parchment or paper at the office of a supervisor, accompanied with a list, specifying the number and denomination of the stamps or marks, which are desired to be thereto affixed, the same will be transmitted to the General Stamp-Office, and there properly marked or stamped, and forthwith sent back to the same supervisor, who will thereupon collect the duties and deliver the paper, parchment or vellum, to the order of the person from whom the same was received.

Given under my hand, and the Seal of the Treasury, at Washington, the day and year above mentioned.

[L. S.]

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

CASH GIVEN FOR

Wheat & Tobacco,

By BARTLETT STILL.

August 28, 1800. (tf.)

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly, praying for a law to pass for the opening and improving the navigation of Staunton River, from the mouth of Linvell's Creek, in Franklin county, up to the South Mountain, from thence up the Roanoak River to Fort Lewis, in Montgomery county: Also for the opening and improving the navigation of Back Creek, a branch of Staunton river, as far up as Harvey's Iron Works.

November 1, 1800. [8t]

The British Armed Ship

AURORA,

NOW at City Point, for Glasgow, having three fourths of her cargo engaged, will positively sail by the 15th of next month. For freight of the remainder, or passage (having excellent accommodations) apply to the Captain on board; Robertson and Brown, Norfolk; Buchanan, Dunlop and Co. Petersburg, or

ROBERT POLLOK & Co.

October 28th, 1800.

FOR SALE,

A very Valuable

TRACT of LAND,

In the lower end of King William county, in the state of Virginia,

Finely timbered with OAK, CYPRESS, &c.

And beautifully situated at the confluence of the rivers Pamonkey and Matapony; and in its whole extent bounded by those two rivers.

THIS LAND is generally known by the name of the *West Point Tract*, from its vicinity to a little village of that name. It contains about 2,200 acres of high land, and 700 of fine valuable marsh or meadow. To detail the many advantages attached to this land cannot well be done in a small compass; suffice it to say, without the aid of exaggeration, that few tracts exceed it in fertility of soil, in pleasantness and healthiness of situation, and in the abundant other gifts which nature has lavished upon it. Fish of various kinds, oysters, wild fowl, and the best of crabs in the state, are plentifully to be had in the adjoining rivers and creeks. It is presumable that no person will purchase such a tract of land without having sufficient proof of its value; yet there is one circumstance so advantageous that it ought not to be omitted, which is that there is no part of it that is more than half a mile from navigation, and that for vessels of any burthen.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to the subscribers, who will warrant the title.

WILLIM FITZHUGH,
of Alexandria.
CHARLES CARTER,
of Shirley, Charles-City county.
(tf.)

I WANT TO HIRE,
For the ensuing Year,

A few Coopers.

JOSEPH GALLEGO.

November 7, 1800.

FOR SALE,

Or to be exchanged for other Lands at a greater distance from Richmond,

A Tract of Land,

IN this county, containing by estimation 200 acres, situate about eight miles above Richmond, lying on both sides of the North Fork of the Brook, on which is a small, but good and convenient dwelling house, with kitchen, smoke house, barn, and stable; likewise a small apple orchard of excellent fruit. The land is good in quality, and has the advantage of some meadow ground.—Possession may be had the 1st of January next. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber about a mile from the Brook Bridge.

JOSEPH MOSBY.

Henrico, October 25, 1800.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for SALE at Mr. Thomas Nicolson's, at the Office of the Virginia Gazette, and at the Post Office,

Hening's Justice.

*** The Subscribers to the above publication are respectfully informed that the Book has been ready for delivery since the 1st of May last.

November 17th, 1800.

S. & S. Myers

Have received an Assortment of

INDIA and GERMAN

GOODS,

Which they offer for Sale on reasonable terms, at their Store one door below the Eagle-Tavern.

—ALSO—

Bar Iron,	Sugar,
Wine,	Brandy,

Holland Gin in cases, &c.

☞ They will give CASH for TOBACCO.

Richmond, Oct. 20, 1800. [tC.]

POST-OFFICE,

Richmond, November 14, 1800.

Winter Establishment of the Stage Mails.

THE Northern Mail arrives every day in the week, (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock P. M. and closes at 9 P. M.

The Norfolk Mail arrives every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 6 o'clock P. M. and closes at 9 P. M.

The Southern Mail arrives Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 6 o'clock P. M. and closes at 9 P. M.

A Mail for Petersburg is made up every night at 9 P. M.

The Mail for the Post-Offices on the Main Line, between Richmond and Philadelphia, will in future, be closed every night at 9 P. M.

The general Mail Days for the Northward and Southward, are Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

☞ Letters should be left at the Office half an hour before the time of closing the Mails.

WEEKLY MAILS.

The Staunton, Lynchburg, and Tappahannock Mails continue to arrive every Monday at 2 o'clock P. M. and set out every Tuesday morning at sun-rise—Letters for these routes should be left at the office by 8 o'clock on Monday evening.

Post-Offices are now established from Richmond to Amelia courthouse, by Jeneto Bridge, James Town, Prideaville, and Colesville: The Mail for this route leaves Richmond every Wednesday morning, and returns every Saturday afternoon.

A. DAVIS, P. M.

Dismal Swamp Canal.

At a Meeting of the President and Directors of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company,

ORDERED, That the sum of Fifty Dollars be paid to James Boyce, Treasurer, on each of the additional shares, on or before the first day of January next.

Robert Andrews, President.

Thomas Newton, *A. Slaughter*, *James G. Martin*, *Robert Bass*, } Directors.

Norfolk, Nov. 15, 1800. 6t.

Indian Meal, Homany & Bran,

ARE kept for SALE at the Lumber-House formerly owned by Thomas and Ebenezer Maule, near the canal bridge, leading to the Hay-Market, where Corn will be received in exchange for Meal or Homany, at the usual toll of grinding.

Richmond, Oct. 7, 1800. (eptf)

TO BE SOLD,

For Ready Money,

AT the late dwelling house of Thomas Banks, dec'd. in the town of Manchester, on Monday the 8th day of December, 1800, several articles of

Household Furniture,

Some BOOKS, a SILVER WATCH, and a likely MARE, in foal by Mezar.

The Lots and Tenement,

Lately occupied by the deceased, Will be sold at private sale, for ready money.—Any person having claims against the estate of the deceased, will please make them known to

ALEXANDER BANKS,
Administrator with the will annexed.

Manchester, Nov. 20, 1800. 3w

☞ *Notice is hereby given to the Public,*

THAT I shall petition the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, at their next session, for leave to erect a Toll Bridge across Appomattox River, from my land in Chesterfield county, to a lot belonging to James Durell, on Old Street, in the town of Petersburg.

Robert Watkins.

November 24th, 1800.

Advertisement.

MY PROPERTY as heretofore advertised in this paper for public or private sale, has not been disposed of by private contract, and consequently WILL BE SOLD, to the highest bidder, at the time and place specified in a former advertisement. Cash will be required for the negroes; and in case of credit, the property not to be delivered until satisfactory security is produced.

JAMES A. BRADBY.

N. B. The day of Sale is on the 1st of December next.

October 27, 1800.

The SUBSCRIBERS

Have Received, a quantity of

German Goods,

Consisting of,

ROLLS;	OZNABURGS;
HESSENS;	DOWLAS, and

COARSE FLANDERS LINENS,

Which they will dispose of on moderate terms, for Cash, Tobacco, or approved notes at 90 or 120 days.

BRYDIE, BROWN, & Co

June 4, 1800.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims on the estate of Richard Adams, dec. may have them adjusted and receive payment by applying to the subscriber. Those who are indebted to the said estate, are earnestly requested to come forward and settle their accounts, otherwise they will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law, as it is the wish of the subscriber to close his administration with all possible dispatch.

THE STOCKS OF

Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Hogs, and all the Farming Utensils, and Crops of Corn, Fodder, &c.

Of the above named estate, will be offered

FOR SALE,

At the times and places following, viz.

On the 10th December, at the plantation near Goochland courthouse, if fair, otherwise the next fair day.

On the 13th December, on the Three Forks of the Byrd, in Fluvanna county.

On the 17th December, on the head of Rock Fish river, in Amherst county.

On the 22d December, on Calf Pasture river, in Augusta county.

The above property will be sold on a credit of twelve months for all sums exceeding twenty dollars. Bonds with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid, will be required.

JOHN ADAMS, *Adm'r.*

By virtue of a Power of Attorney, given to me by the Legatees of Richard Adams, dec'd. I WILL SELL, *by private contract,*

A Tract of Land,

Lying within three miles of Goochland courthouse, containing 400 acres, about 150 acres of which are cleared, the balance well timbered. The tract is well watered, and contains a quantity of VALUABLE MEADOW. The land will be shewn by Michael Robinson, living on the premises, and the terms may be known by applying to the subscriber.

J. ADAMS.

I will Sell, on my own account,

A Tract of Land,

In New Kent county, three miles above the courthouse, containing near 700 acres, 300 acres of which are cleared, the balance remarkably well timbered. There is an orchard of upwards of 100 young APPLE TREES, in a situation that never fails to bear. The land is well watered, and is well suited to all the varieties of crops of this climate. One fourth of the purchase money will be expected when possession is given, the balance in three equal annual payments.

On the same terms, I will Sell,

Four Lots,

In Cumberland Town, New Kent, with a tolerable good dwelling house and two large granaries.

ALSO,

A Tract of Land,

Six miles from this city, in Henrico county, containing about 400 acres, the whole of which is covered with the most valuable timber for building.

J. ADAMS.

Richmond, Nov. 19, 1800. (D.20)

DANCING.

Messrs. James & Thomas Warrell

Respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond, and its vicinity, that their

DANCING ACADEMY

COMMENCED and will continue three days in every two weeks. The days in future will be *Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays*, at the yellow building formerly (Mr.) John Banks's Compting House, near Shocker Warehouse, now occupied by the Musical Society, who have kindly indulged us with the use of it, until we can procure one for the season.

Messrs. Warrells beg leave to assure the public, that the attention and assiduity on their parts will appear in the rapid progress of those pupils with whom they may be honored.

And for the convenience of Gentlemen, an

EVENING SCHOOL

Will be opened, to commence at 6 o'clock of the same day. Terms of tuition 5 dollars entrance, and 10 the quarter, for which there will be 24 lessons; or 5 dollars a month, without entrance, for which there will be eight lessons.

November 26th, 1800 (tf)

The Subscriber informs the Public, that he has opened

TAVERN,

In the Town of Chillecothe, North-Western Territory,

AT the sign of the GREEN TREE, near the centre of the said town.—He is provided with a number of good lodging rooms, good stables, and a good hostler. He will at all times have the best Liquors, and every thing necessary for their accommodation. He flatters himself, from his attention, to merit the patronage of the public.

THOMAS GREGG.

Chillecothe, Nov. 26, 1800. 9t